

FLEET AT ANCHOR READY FOR REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT

Mighty Armada of Naval Craft
Gathers in Four-Mile Line
in Hudson River.

BATTLESHIPS TO THUNDER TWENTY-ONE-GUN SALUTE

Mr. Wilson Sees Parade of Sailors,
Marines and Militiamen in
Drizzling Rain.

LATER GUEST AT LUNCHEON

Tonight Official Party Will Be Entertained at Dinner by Admiral
Fletcher Aboard the Wyoming
and Watch Water Carnival.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson river today, groomed for review by the President of the United States.

The most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, sixty-four in all, the fleet stretched for four miles in a double line of solemn gray, but touched with gayer colors where pennants and ensigns streamed from fighting top and masthead in honor of the occasion. Each battleship was in readiness to thunder on in presidential salute of twenty-one guns when the navy yacht Mayflower, with the President on the bridge, passed it during the afternoon.

Mayflower Anchors at Midnight.
Convoed by the cruiser Baltimore, the Mayflower, bringing the President to Washington, reached the harbor last night and after a short stay, the battleships steamed up the river to anchor off West 41st street. It was after midnight when she arrived there, and the President and his party, expecting a long day of ceremonies, had retired for the night. A squad of policemen and Navy sailors, under the command of the harbor commandant, remained on guard at the 41st street landing throughout the night.

The naval review, preceded in the forenoon by a land parade, was on the program as the first of the day's activities. The review of the fleet, which was to take place at 10 o'clock, was to be a grand demonstration of the nation's naval power. The fleet, which was to be reviewed by the President, was to be composed of the most powerful fighting ships in the world.

President Reviews Parade.
This morning the President set out for shore aboard a navy launch to perform the first duty of the day, a review of the land parade of sailors, marines and militia. The review of the fleet, which was to take place at 10 o'clock, was to be a grand demonstration of the nation's naval power. The fleet, which was to be reviewed by the President, was to be composed of the most powerful fighting ships in the world.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to protect the President and his party. The review of the fleet, which was to take place at 10 o'clock, was to be a grand demonstration of the nation's naval power. The fleet, which was to be reviewed by the President, was to be composed of the most powerful fighting ships in the world.

Rain as Parade Forms.
A sharp rain spotted the natty uniforms of the sailors and marines as they swung into parade formation shortly after 9 o'clock and headed north on 5th avenue for the reviewing stand. Soon after they started the rain changed again to a drizzle. A solid wall of umbrellas, dripping with water, sheltered the thousands who had come to see and cheer along the line of march.

DETECTIVE TO SIFT 'LOAN SHARK' DEALS

Inquiry Into All Transactions
Since Signing of Agreement
to Be Made.

MIGHT FIND DIFFICULTY IN PROSECUTING CASES

Experience of "Jones," Who Got
\$52.85 Cash for \$123.30 in
Notes, Is Cited.

An important development today in connection with the charges that "loan shark" law is being violated by the company in the District of Columbia was the assignment of Detective Evans to the task of investigating every "loan shark" loan since the agreement was signed between the fifteen loan companies and the corporation counsel's office by which hundreds of loans, at usurious rates of interest, were settled.

No warrants have been asked for, none issued, and there will be nothing done in this line until Corporation Counsel Syne reads the detective's report.

Officials of the District government intimated today that there might be grave difficulty in bringing a successful prosecution in the Police Court based on a transaction wherein no loan figured, but merely notes to pay back money still due on an old transaction.

Typical Case Is Cited.

Detectives, in searching the loan shark situation probably will run upon the trail of a man whose name must be withheld because of the possibility of trouble with his employer. For narrative purposes his name may be called Jones.

In the little parlor of the little flat where Jones lives there is a small furniture. A loan shark manager has threatened to back a wagon to the door and take that furniture, together with all the other furniture in the house, and all because of a note signed for \$123.30, of which amount Jones received \$52.85 in cash.

This is the way the note happened to bear Jones' signature. Many months ago Jones had to borrow a little money and went to a "company," where brilliant promises were made of easy money on easy payments. He got his money, and a little later added to the loan, and still later added two more borrowings. The principal seemed to multiply fast enough, but when the loan shark law was enacted, and a method of stopping the loan shark practices under the law was reached, the loan shark law was enacted, and a method of stopping the loan shark practices under the law was reached.

Later a man from the loan shark came to call. "Is Mr. Jones at home?" "No, Mr. Jones was not at home, but would Mrs. Jones do? The loan man thought so, and Mrs. Jones stepped into the parlor.

"Mrs. Jones, I come from the loan company. Don't you think you'd like to borrow a little money from us some time? You know we've always thought your credit very good."

Mrs. Jones, it so happened, was anxious to get some important things for housekeeping, and the whole weight of the alluring loan shark letters pressed upon her. She asked a few questions about the matter, and just about decided to make a loan of \$123.30, but would have to consult her husband. He was willing, assuming that the loan shark law protected him from extortion of any sort, and began negotiations for a loan.

"Well," began the loan shark, "of course we can't lend you any new money, but we can give you the interest we have to give up in the corporation counsel's office. He has been led by an alluring promise right up to the point of getting some money, and were about to feel the crisp bills in their hands, when this sudden obstacle intervened.

BITTERLY ARRAYS TREASURY'S REPLY

Attorney for Riggs Bank
Brands Statements in Affidavits "Deliberate Lies."

CONTROLLER "NULLIFIED" THE LAW, HE DECLARES

Vitriolically Excoriates Federal
Officials for "Willful Misstatements" Contained in Briefs Filed.

Vitriolically excoriates John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency; Secretary McAdoo, and of statements and allegations contained in the brief and answers filed by the Treasury Department in the suit for injunction filed by the Riggs bank against Secretary McAdoo, Controller Williams and Treasurer Burke marked the opening address of Frank J. Hogan of counsel for the bank, before Justice McCoy in the District Supreme Court this morning.

The terms "deliberate attempt to deceive," "willful misstatement" and "deliberate lie" were applied by Mr. Hogan to certain statements contained in the answer of the Treasury officials, the attorney for the bank citing page, paragraph and line of the briefs and answers and comparing them with what he asserted to be true statements of the facts involved.

A formidable array of counsel represented the opposing sides when court convened this morning. Mr. Hogan for the bank, being assisted by former Senator Joseph Bailey and R. Ross Perry, while the Treasury officials were represented by Samuel Untermyer as chief counsel, with Louis D. Brandeis, Jesse C. Adkins, Charles Warren, assistant Attorney General, and John E. Askey, United States attorney.

At the opening of court Justice McCoy said two days would be allowed for the hearing, but urged counsel to complete in one day if possible. It was not believed, however, that so little time would be sufficient.

Motion to Dismiss Bill Overruled.

The usual motion to dismiss the bill of the bank was made and overruled, following which Attorney Hogan asked leave to file four affidavits having respect to official quarters in London received in official quarters contained in the answers filed by the Treasury officials.

One of the affidavits was that of Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs Bank; two were by Joshua Evans, Jr., and one by Miss Letitia M. Taylor.

In Miss Taylor's affidavit she specifically denies that she has been employed by the Treasury building, where she was employed to perform certain duties for the National City Bank of New York.

In his opening statement Attorney Hogan called attention to voluminous citations of the law governing the conduct of national banks, especially those portions of the law regarding calls for special statements, together with the time limit for making such statements, and the penalty for failure or refusal to make them.

He asserted that Controller Williams had multiplied the time limit for making such statements, and had then sought to escape responsibility for such acts by revoking such penalties. This, asserted Attorney Hogan, was done without shadow of warrant of law.

Legal Reserve Exceeded, He States.

Commenting on a statement of the Treasury officials in regard to the condition of the Riggs bank's legal reserve for a specified period, Mr. Hogan made the startling assertion that "no more damnable half-truth had ever been devised for the purpose of deceiving the court and misleading the public."

He purported to show, by a complete statement of the bank's reserves for the period covered by the statement of the Treasury officials, that the average for the period was higher than is required by law, while the statement of the Treasury officials, by omitting certain days on which the reserve was far above that required by law, had forced an average considerably low.

Mr. Hogan's most startling denunciation came just before court took recess. He had been speaking of the employment of Miss Taylor in the office of the controller, where she reported on national bank matters to the National City Bank of New York. Such employment, he declared, was provided for by law, and was no manner to be considered improper.

Calling attention to a paragraph in the answer of Controller Williams, in which it was stated that, after a certain date Miss Taylor was no longer employed in the Treasury Department, Mr. Hogan asserted that the statement was a "deliberate lie."

Repeating the words, Mr. Hogan declared that the statement was a "deliberate lie," and that Miss Taylor was employed in the Treasury Department; that she had been continuously employed, and that she was still in the office of the controller of the currency, as she had a right to be under the law, and that John Skelton Williams knew that she was there.



REVIEWING THE FLEET.

6,000 ARE MASSACRED BY KURDS AND TURKS

Slaughter of Armenians at Van Reported by Russian Consul in Persia.

LONDON, May 17, 2:14 p.m.—Six thousand Armenians have been massacred at Van, in Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, according to a dispatch received in official quarters in London today from the Russian consul at Urmiah, Persia.

This message is dated May 15. It adds that the Armenians are defending themselves to the utmost against the Turks and Kurds arrayed against them, but that help is urgently needed.

Menaced for Many Weeks.

News dispatches from Persia, Armenia and Transcaucasia, in Russia, have set forth for several weeks that the position of the Armenians in Turkey as well as in northwestern Persia was one of grave danger, but no message has conveyed any indication of such extensive massacring as does the report to London. If it is true, the Armenian situation has entered upon a period which threatens to rival the conditions of 1895.

Kurds and Turks have been persecuting the Armenian residents of these localities for several months. Many have been killed, while large numbers have been driven away as slaves. The city of Van has normally 20,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of an important American mission, and the missionaries have taken an active part in the defense of the city.

ACCUSES RESERVE BANKS OF NEUTRALITY VIOLATION

BERLIN, May 17, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Writing for the Vossische Zeitung, Prof. Jastrow, the economist, says that the acceptance and endorsement by federal reserve banks in the United States of notes in payment for arms and ammunition purchased by agents of belligerent nations constitute a violation of neutrality, inasmuch as such notes are legal obligations of the United States government.

LORD BROOKE TO COMMAND BRIGADE OF CANADIANS

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Express says it understands that Lord Brooke is to be promoted to be a brigadier general and given command of a brigade of Canadians. Lord Brooke is a lieutenant colonel of the 8th Battalion of the Territorials. He commanded the 24 Canadian Cavalry Brigade in 1913. He is thirty-three years old.

AVIATORS DAMAGE GERMAN TANNERIES \$2,000,000

GENEVA, May 17, via Paris, 4:05 p.m.—Information has been received here that aviators of the allies have inflicted damages amounting to more than \$2,000,000 to the tanneries at Strasbourg, which are working on material for the German army.

TRANSYLVANIA IS SAFE

Cunard Liner Puts in at Greenock, Scotland, Instead of Liverpool, and Proceeds to Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, May 17, 7:25 a.m.—The Cunard line steamship Transylvania arrived safely at Greenock, Scotland, at 3 o'clock this morning.

When the vessel sailed from New York this city was supposed to be her destination, but her course was changed to minimize the danger of passing through the German "war zone."

LONDON, May 17, 12:32 p.m.—A telegram from Greenock to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Transylvania has left that port to proceed to Glasgow.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Fears had been felt for the safety of the Transylvania, as she had a large cargo of contraband on board, and her usual course to Liverpool, for which port she cleared, would take her near the point where the Lusitania was struck and sunk by a German torpedo May 6.

It was assumed in many quarters, however, that because of the danger of submarine attacks the Transylvania would change her course and proceed to a safer port, such as Glasgow, Scotland, or even Liverpool.

The Transylvania carried nearly 1,000 passengers, of whom twenty-eight, according to the passenger lists, were American citizens.

Another dispatch received by the line office from Glasgow advised them that the Liverpool passengers on the Transylvania had been landed and would be sent to their destination by rail.

TO TEACH HUMANITY.

American Humane Association Begins Observance of Week.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—A nationwide observance of humane week began today under the auspices of the American Humane Association. Mrs. Mary F. Lovell of this city, president of the association, has obtained promises from many clergymen that their sermons on next Sunday will be devoted to a discussion of humane topics.

During the week open air lectures, noon hour speeches at shops and factories, parades and other demonstrations will be given by workers in the cause, according to plans formulated by leaders in the movement.

PASSENGERS SHOW ANXIETY.

Those Aboard the Philadelphia Sit Up Last Night of Trip.

LIVERPOOL, May 17, 7:20 p.m.—The passengers on board the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived here yesterday from New York, experienced during the voyage much anxiety. Friday afternoon out in the Atlantic off the west coast of Ireland a cruiser appeared and approached the liner.

A number of passengers spent Saturday night on deck in their chairs with life belts beside them in case of danger. The boats of the Philadelphia were ready for use. The steamer kept a course much farther out from the Irish coast than the Lusitania was traversing when she was torpedoed.

GEN. FRENCH TELLS OF GERMAN DEFEAT

British Break Through Teuton
Lines Likely to Cause Retreat, Experts Say.

FRENCH TELL OF DRIVE; BERLIN STORY CONFLICTS

Russians Are Gathering on the San to Retrieve Defeat in West Galicia.

LONDON, May 17, 1:55 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir John French has broken his silence in regard to the movements of the British army northwest of La Bassée with the announcement of an advance of nearly a mile into the German line. This, together with the continuance of the French thrusts both north of Ypres and southwest of La Bassée, constitute the outstanding features of the military situation today.

Military commentators here regard the British advance as a genuine break of the German line which, if maintained, must mean a retreat for a considerable section of the invaders' forces.

Recapture of the bridge over the Yser canal, the first great effort of the spring to roll back the German line, now under way on the same ground where thousands of lives were lost last fall in the German attempt to break through to the English channel.

According to Berlin, the Germans are holding their ground.

The French war office announces that allied troops, crossing the Yser canal, took German positions on the eastern side at one point. A gain of ground near Het Sas also is claimed.

The retreat in Asiatic Turkey during the war has resulted in further attacks by Turks and Kurds on Armenians. The Russian consul at Urmiah, Persia, states that 6,000 Armenians have been massacred in the province of Van.

Following the recent British victories in German Southwest Africa, French forces will begin the retreat of their German colony of Kamerun. A force from French West Africa captured the post of Essaka May 11.

Defeated Russians at Bay.

Official reports from Petrograd do little to minimize the severity of the defeat which the Russians have experienced over practically the whole line from the Carpathians to the Carpathians. The victorious German armies have robbed the Russians of most of the gains of the hard winter and early spring campaigns, with the exception of Peremyel, which is closely threatened on two sides by hostile forces.

In the latest Petrograd communication there is a suggestion that the Russians are coiled behind the River San in readiness for one of those sudden movements which have previously turned defeat into victory for them.

It is evident that the Austro-German forces will begin the retreat of their army to the San, but assert that most of them were destroyed.

Zeppelin Driven Off.

Another Zeppelin attack on seaside resorts on the east coast early this morning accomplished no more than other recent air raids. British airmen, however, were awaiting the Zeppelin in this case, and a dogfight ensued.

The stern chase overtook it near West Hinder lightship. A vigorous attack by aeroplanes routed the Zeppelin, which was driven off, and the aeroplanes returned to their base.

Germany's next step divide diplomatic interests. Nothing has reached London to dissipate the impression that Germany will be more or less negative. As to Italy, the return of the Salandra government with its policy of neutrality, strengthened by public support, is accepted in England as confirming the belief that Italy will enter the war on the side of the allies.

Spring Drive Is On.

Should the expected action of Italy materialize, the allies will be in a better position than ever to launch their big offensive movement against Austria and Germany, which is being preceded on the western front by a series of attacks, furnishing a foretaste of what is to come.

Hardly had the German attack on the British line around Ypres exhausted their selves and the French offensive to the north of La Bassée, and the French and Belgian troops commenced their attempt to throw the Germans back from the Yser canal.

These attacks, according to the French official account, which, however, does not agree with that from Berlin, were successful, and again compelled the Germans to counter-attack, costing of all operations in siege warfare.

Fighting at both points was still in progress yesterday, as well as in Artois, where the French added a further slight gain to those made during the week, and which, combined, constitute the biggest forward movement of either army in the west since the battle of the Marne.

Fighting also is in progress in the Balkans, particularly to the west of the forest of Le Pretre, where the French also won during the past week.

Position in East.
There does not appear to be much change in the general position in Galicia, although the Austro-German armies have been able to make an additional advance by the withdrawal of the Russian rear guards, which have been holding off the victorious troops until their own armies could get into new positions behind the Vistula river.

ITALY INFOMENT AWAITING ACTION BY WAR MINISTRY

Salandra Cabinet Convoked
Today Expected to Vote to
Begin Hostilities.

GERMAN PAPERS ADMIT CONFLICT IS PROBABLE

Blame Eventualities on Signor Sonnino, Who Has Been Impervious to Teutonic Influences.

CLASHES ON THE BORDER

Austrians Defeated in Attempt to Cross, Is Report—Trieste Women Are Killed in Riot by Gendarmes.

LONDON, May 17.—Italy's long-awaited decision for or against war may be reached today. Premier Salandra has called a meeting of the cabinet, the first since the political crisis which resulted in the retention in office of the Salandra ministry. The final decision may be postponed, however, until the assembling of parliament, set for Thursday.

All Italy is in a state of feverish excitement, and the temper of the people is represented as overwhelmingly in favor of war. Clashes between Austrian and Italian frontier guards are reported. News dispatches from the border say that an uprising has occurred in Trieste, one of the principal Austrian cities claimed by Italy. A crowd composed largely of women became so violent in anti-Austrian demonstrations that it was charged by troops, occasioning the death of forty-seven women and injury to more than 300.



PREMIER S. E. ANTONIO SALANDRA.

A dispatch received here from Amsterdam says the North German gazette, commenting on the fact that Signor Salandra has retained the office of premier of Italy, writes as follows: "This hovering before the popular faith is of the greatest importance. We must be prepared for a fateful and perhaps premature decision. To be ready is a duty. We are ready. We have not had to fear a united Italy, and an Italy disrupted by revolution will only be a discredited Italy."

The Berlin Tageblatt, says it appears now that the entrance of Italy into the war, so long desired by the Allies, is considered highly probable. A definite decision can hardly be prevented.

Await Action of Cabinet.

ROME, May 16, via Paris, May 17.—Developments of the utmost importance are expected tomorrow (Monday) in the affairs of Italy. Premier Salandra has called the first formal meeting of his cabinet to be held since the passing of the ministerial crisis, which resulted in his remaining in power with a virtual vindication of his foreign policy.

The decision for peace or war may be reached.

The tension has been intensified by reported clashes between Austrian and Italian frontier guards. The temper of the Italian people has been more highly inflamed by dispatches telling of a "woman's revolution" at Trieste. Forty-seven women are said to have been killed in a riot, and wounded there by gendarmes, when they charged a crowd which was threatening the governor's palace.

King Holds Conferences.

The king had a lengthy conference yesterday with Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, chief of staff, who afterwards proceeded to the war office and discussed the situation with Gen. Zupelli, the minister of war.

The Austrian ambassador, Baron von Macchio, conferred at the Villa Malta with Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, for two hours.

The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report, have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

Most Remarkable Demonstration.

Official confirmation of the report that the Salandra cabinet would remain in office.